



# CJTF-7 OIF Smart Card

This card has been compiled by The CJTF-7 CALL Representative  
Proponent is CJTF-7 / CS Training Cell – CALL LNO  
Camp Victory, Baghdad Iraq, APO AE 09342

Version 1.A,  
22 Nov 2003

## SPOT / SALUTE REPORT

**SIZE:** What is the size of the element.  
**ACTIVITY:** What are they doing  
**LOCATION:** Grid coordinate of element  
**UNIT/UNIFORM:** What unit is it, or describe the element involved.  
**TIME:** Date/Time Group of observation  
**EQUIPMENT:** What equipment do they possess.

PROVIDE ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAT MAY BE BENEFICIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION.

## Request for Fires

1. IDENTIFICATION
2. WARNING ORDER
3. TARGET LOCATION
4. TARGET DESCRIPTION
5. METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT
6. METHOD OF CONTROL

## 9-Line MEDEVAC Request

- Line 1:** 6-digit UTM grid location of pickup site. (Must be sent over secure means or encrypted.)
- Line 2:** Radio frequency, call sign and suffix of requesting personnel; encrypt the frequency.
- Line 3:** Number of patients by precedence: Urgent, Priority, and Routine. Urgent=loss of life or limb within 2 hours. Priority=loss of life or limb within 4 hours. Routine=evacuate within 24 hours.
- Line 4:** Special equipment required. As applicable, express either none, hoist, Stokes litter, jungle penetrator. (Stokes litter = litter basket)
- Line 5:** Number of patients by type (Litter, Ambulatory).
- Line 6:** Security of pick-up site (No enemy or artillery in the area, Possibly enemy troops or artillery in the area (Approach with caution)).
- Line 7:** Method of marking pick-up site (branches/wood/stones, panels/signal lamp/flashlight, pyrotechnic signal, vehicle lights, smoke, open flame, signal person, fabric strips).
- Line 8:** Patient nationality and status (US military, US civilian, non-US military, non-US civilian, EPW).
- Line 9:** NBC contamination (nuclear, biological, and chemical).

**UXOs and IEDs – Currently the greatest threat to Coalition Forces.**  
UXO or Unexploded Ordnance – are munitions that have been fired, thrown or failed to detonate. And should be treated with care as they are still live and in a very volatile state. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES should untrained soldiers attempt to demine, defuse, or neutralize UXOs unless absolutely necessary. CALL EOD using the IED/UXO Report.



*This could be your hand if you try to neutralize UXOs or IEDs. The enemy has established collapsing circuits and booby traps to catch you when you try defusing. Leave it to the experts.*

**REMEMBER THE 4 C's – CLEAR, CORDON, CONTROL, and CALL EOD.**

## IED / UXO Battle Drill

- Step 1. Clear** Leave the immediate area; detonation may be imminent, secondary devices may be present.
- Step 2. Cordon** Establish a perimeter (300m small device/ 1000m up to van-size / 2000m water truck or semi)
- Step 3. Control** Maintain visual (Binoculars/scopes) observation to ensure no one tampers with the device; maintain security.
- Step 4. Call EOD** Immediately contact your supporting EOD to respond (9-line IED/UXO Spot Report).

**Notes:** Drivers that can't stop quickly enough, <100 meters from device should speed up and move through the danger zone as quickly as possible.  
Drivers that can stop quick enough, >100 meters, should immediately back away (300 meters)

We expect to modify how to react to the enemy's use of IEDs and UXOs as they modify how they employ the devices or better ways to counter the emerging threats. We request you keep us informed of techniques that best help deter and defeat the increased use of IEDs/UXO by the enemy.

## IED / UXO Report

- Line 1.** Date-Time Group (DTG): DTG item was discovered.
- Line 2.** Reporting Activity (unit identification code (UIC)) and location (grid of UXO).
- Line 3.** Contact Method: Radio frequency, call sign, point of contact (POC), and telephone number.
- Line 4.** Type of Ordnance: Dropped, projected, placed, or thrown. If known, give the size of the hazard area and number of items. Without touching, disturbing, or approaching (tripwire) the item, include details about size, shape, color and condition (intact or leaking).
- Line 5.** NBC Contamination: If present, be as specific as possible.
- Line 6.** Resources Threatened: Report any threatened equipment, facilities, or other assets.
- Line 7.** Impact on Mission: Provide a short description of your current tactical situation and how the presence of the UXO affects your status.
- Line 8.** Protective Measures: Describe any measures taken to protect personnel and equipment.
- Line 9.** Recommended Priority: Recommend a priority for response by EOD technicians or engineers.

Priority	Basis
Immediate	Stops unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets vital to the mission.
Indirect	Slows the unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets important to the mission.
Minor	Reduces the unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens non-critical assets of value.
No Threat	Has little or no effect on the units' capabilities or assets.

## BASIC HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

1. Consider water a tactical weapon. Drink frequently.
2. Eat Meals. Add salt to taste.
3. Be aware that dark yellow colored, infrequent urination is a sign of dehydration. Increase water intake, even if you do not feel thirsty.
4. Perform heavy work in the cooler hours of the day, such as early morning or late evening, if possible.
5. Minimize heat stress by decreasing work pace and/or increasing rest periods. Modify clothing if appropriate.
6. Be aware that full heat acclimatization takes 1-2 weeks.
7. Consider that soldiers undergoing treatment for acute or chronic medical conditions may be a greater risk for heat injury.

## Heat Cramps

**Symptoms** Muscle cramps of arms, legs and/or stomach. Heavy sweating (wet skin) and extreme thirst may occur.

### First Aid

Move soldier to a shady area and loosen clothing.

Have soldier drink at least 1 canteen of water mixed with a packet of salt (1/4 tsp) or sports drink.

Watch the soldier. Continue to give water if the soldier accepts it.  
Get medical help if cramps continue

## Heat Exhaustion

**Symptoms** Heavy sweating with pale, moist, cool or hot skin; weakness, dizziness, and/or fatigue. Heat cramp, nausea (w or w/o vomiting/diarrhea), tunnel vision, chills (gooseflesh), rapid breathing, confusion, and tingling of the hands and/or feet may occur.

### First Aid

Move soldier to a shady area and loosen clothing.

Pour water on the soldier and fan to permit cooling effect.  
Have the soldier slowly drink at least one full canteen of water.

Elevate the soldier's legs.

GET MEDICAL HELP IF SYMPTOMS CONTINUE (i.e., VOMITING) Watch the soldier until symptoms are gone or medical aid arrives.

## FRIENDLY TTP FOR HOSTILE CROWDS

- Reinforce friendly unit to show strength; position non-lethal munitions; and snipers positioned on roofs to provide overwatch.
- Use Combat Camera to gather video and photos of the demonstration. May be useful later for trial of suspects.
- Meet with the crowd enroute to their destination.
- Snatch & Grab Teams identified and positioned to secure demonstration agitators.
- Position local police around the exterior perimeter
- Use Tactical PSYOP Teams (TPT) loudspeakers to disrupt demonstration C2 and communicate with the crowd
- Identify the demonstration ringleaders; separate them from the crowd
- Discuss the issues with the leaders away from the crowd; direct leaders to move the crowd away from the barriers as a pre-condition for discussions.

**Never show the crowd that you are afraid or intimidated by them. By staying on a constant vigilance and conducting 360 degree security, you set the tone for the crowd.**

**A soldier that is ready for action is less likely to be surprised or attacked.**

## Attack Helo, Air-ground Interdiction Checklist

### Supported Unit Attack Brief (9-Line)

1. Unit Identification.	
2. Target Description.	
3. Target Location. (Grid / Description)	
4. Type of Mark (Include Laser Code)	
5. Location of Friendly Forces and Unit Markings.	
6. Proposed ABF or BP (Include Direction of Attack)	
7. Fire Support (Include Control of Fires, Clearance of Fires, etc.	
8. Threat SITREP (ADA)	
9. Supported Unit Attack Helicopter Control Measures / Anti-Fratricide Measures	

This brief, by the supported ground commander while the aircraft are enroute from the aviation assembly area, provides the attack helicopter unit the essential elements of information, when not provided during the initial CAC. This brief can be used as an update when the information has changed since the CAC.

### Attack Check-In (7-Line)

1. Unit or Formation Callsign	
2. Number and Type Aircraft	
3. Ordnance Onboard / Laser Code	
4. Current Location	
5. Time on Station	
6. Task and Purpose	
7. ABF / BP	

Upon entering the supported ground force's battlespace, the air mission commander establishes contact at the pre-coordinated location and provides the supported commander with these seven lines.

## WHEN THE MEDIA CALLS...

- **Know** your rights. It's your choice whether or not to speak to reporters. If you choose to speak, you may stop at any time.
- **Know** the role of the media; they do a job vital for democracy. It is **NOT** harassment if they call your home or stop you at the supermarket asking for an interview. It **IS** harassment if they infringe on your privacy or persist after being told "no."
- **Know** with whom you are talking. Before answering questions, get the reporter's name, organization and phone number. Do this especially if you are going to decline the request. It will discourage the reporter from persisting.
- **Know** who will hear you. Family members may have information that would be useful to an enemy. Thanks to technology, the enemy can have access to what you say as soon as you say it. On the other hand, if you are enthusiastic about your spouse's mission, your response can build morale and help show American resolve.
- **Know** your limits. Talk only about what you know first-hand. It's OK to answer with, I don't know." It is never a good idea to speculate.
- **Know** what to keep to yourself. If your spouse calls or writes with news about casualties, where the unit is or when it might redeploy, keep such information to yourself. Don't even share it with other family members. Deployments spawn rumors, and some of what you hear could be wrong, sensitive or subject to change.

**Every service-member, like it or not, is a command representative. Soldiers will come in contact with the public and media more than the official command channels will, so what they say is important in getting your command message across.**

Public Affairs  
Proponent  
Activity (PAPA)  
Fort Benjamin  
Harrison, Virginia

**Heat Stroke** **Symptoms** Hot. Disoriented, delirious, or unconscious. May have any of the symptoms of heat exhaustion. Sweating may stop (red, flushed, hot dry skin)

## HEAT STROKE IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY – EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY

**First Aid** Move soldier to a shady area and loosen/remove clothing. Start cooling the soldier IMMEDIATELY. Pour water on the soldier or immerse in water and fan to cool. Massage extremities and skin with cool water. Elevate the soldier's legs. If conscious, have the soldier slowly drink one canteen of water.